

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1822.

[NO. 422.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to, and returned, as though they were present.....and only the old established Salisbury prices charged. Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint tumblers.

THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLÉON,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at ten dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and fifteen dollars for insurance. The season will commence the 15th of September, and end the last of November. Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment at the market price.

MICHAEL BROWN.

September 9, 1822.—6wt'24

Jack, Don Pizarro.

FOR SALE, the celebrated Jack Don Pizarro. He will be seven years old next spring; is uncommonly large, and well formed; of great strength and vigor, and an excellent and sure-fighter. Price, \$600.

3wt'22 JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 23, 1822.

Blind Horses....cured.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the United States, that he has obtained a patent from the President of the United States for a new and useful discovery in the method of curing BLINDNESS in HORSES. The manner of treatment is simple, and very easily performed. Numbers of people have given certificates of the great usefulness of this discovery, and others are ready to testify in the same way, should they be called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be understood, that horses whose eyes have become dead, can be brought to their sight again; but, in many cases, where they have been blind from one to seven years, by his method they have been restored to perfect sight, and ever after remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina. A right for a single county will be sold at from \$10 to \$100 dollars, proportioned to the population thereof.

JOSEPH SATER.

Swain county, N. C. Aug. 12, 1822. 3mt'26

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, July 29, 1822.—tf '13

Catawba Navigation

COMPANY.

THE stockholders of the Catawba Navigation Company, are required to pay the third instalment on each share held by them respectively, together with all arrears, to Duncan Campbell, Esq. treasurer of the company. The stock of all those who shall fail to comply with the above notice, will be positively sold at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC T. AVERY,

Lincolnton, Aug. 1, 1822.—5wt'23

Lots for Sale.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the roads, to the site of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given by,

J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
C. S. WOODS.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, is sued from the Circuit Court of North-Carolina, at the instance of the United States' Bank, against Alexander Frohock and Alexander Long, sen. will be exposed to public auction, for cash, at the Court-House in Salisbury, North-Carolina, on the 31st day of October next, a certain tract of Land, lying on the Yadkin river, supposed to contain one thousand acres, more or less, in the county of Rowan, North-Carolina. This tract of land is the tract that Alexander Frohock sold to Judge Murphy.

Due attendance will be given by me,

BEVERLY DANIEL, Marshal.

By JAMES TURNER, Dep. Marshal.

Sept. 19, 1822.—6t'25

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Monday the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.

100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman, Loville and Potter, and others, (not listed.)

125 acres belonging to the heirs of James Wilson, lying on Poits' Creek, joining lands of Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do.)

200 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands of William Koom and others, supposed to belong to — Davis' Legatees, (do. do.)

200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (belonging to — Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt. John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821 not listed.

83 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of John Null and others, (formerly listed by said Null) belonging to — Rhyne, (do. do.)

300 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek and Pinch gut, joining lands of Henry Sides and George Lutz, supposed to belong to the legatees of — Jarrett, (do. do.)

100 acres lying on Jacobs' River, joining lands of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be the property of William Reid, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on the Catawba River, joining lands of William Henderson, James Abernathy and others, the property of William Davidson, (do. do.)

Also, 1/2 acres, lying on John Wilfong's Mill Creek, joining lands of John Wilfong, Jacob Star, and others, belonging to David Bollinger's legatees, — not listed. JOHN COULTER,

Sheriff of Lincoln County.

Sept. 27th, 1822. —2t'26

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorised to cause the unsold lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale: Now, therefore, I, Gabriel Holmes, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the said lands shall be commenced at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the said sale to, or near the site which shall previously be laid off to a town, on the said lands, should such adjournment be deemed advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser, at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following installments, viz: One eighth at the expiration of one year, one fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years. The sale to continue two weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 12th day of September, 1822.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

5wt'25

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August 1st, 1822: Joseph Davis vs. John Caldwell....original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appears at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to replevy, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test. JOHN GILES, C. R. C. C.

Price adv. \$2—6wt'26

Writing Paper,

FOR sale at the office of the "Carolinian," at three dollars two my-five cents per ream. Also, two reams broken foolscap, \$2 50; And one bundle Super Royal, for wrapping.

Salisbury Bible Society.

THE members of this society and all other persons friendly to the benevolent objects of the institution, are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Court House on Saturday, the 12th of October. After the business of the Society is disposed of, a sermon will be delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman.

September 15th, 1822.—20

Division of Rowan.

NOTICE.—A bill will be laid before the next General Assembly for a division of Rowan county: the new county to be laid off on the north side of the River.

September 18th, 1822.—20

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, that he intends to open a dancing school, on the first of November next. On his arrival, he will give particular notice by another advertisement.

Oct. 1, 1822.—21

Salisbury Cavalry.

THE officers and dragoons composing the company of cavalry under my command, are ordered to parade in the town of Salisbury on the 17th inst. completely equipped, to be reviewed by the Major General. It is requested that every man in my company should appear as clean and neat as possible.

GEORGE L. SMITH, Capt.

Oct. 1, 1822.—3wt'23

Salisbury Races.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 23d of October next.

First day, three mile heats; second day, two mile heats; third day, one mile heats,—free for all horses, geldings, or mares. Fourth day, the proprietors' purse,—free for all mags owned and raised in the county.

JAMES HUIK, Treasurer.

Salisbury, Sept. 24, 1822.—4wt'23

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making Cotton Saw Gins on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms.

SAMUEL FRALY,

ALEX'R. FRALY.

Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3mt'53

Taken up and committed

TO the jail of Burke county, N. C. a bright mulatto man, who calls himself Aelon: he says he belongs to Reuben Pickett, of Fairfield district, S. C. He is a chunky, thick set fellow, and appears to be about 18 or 20 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor.

Morganton, Sept. 22, 1822.—4t'23

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will take place at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 3d Saturday in October next; where the members, and others friendly to the cause of agricultural pursuits, are earnestly solicited to attend. We sincerely hope that every intelligent farmer in this county will turn out to a man, and produce specimens of their agricultural knowledge, together with their implements of husbandry, and live stock of every description; it being the science taught our first parents before they fell from their first estate, before they knew those multiplied evils which have since been brought upon their descendants; and may, therefore, be said to have the blessing of the Deity himself. Let us arise from our present lethargic state, and tear asunder the veil of prejudices that has shrouded our minds and paralyzed our intellectual exertions. We anticipate a numerous and respectable meeting; and hope, ere long, we shall be able to say with one voice, *God speed the Plough!*

By order of the Society,

J. SMITH, Rec. Sec'y.

September 23, 1822.—3wt'23

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept., a negro fellow by the name of Peter. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scab is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgement shall be rendered.

JOHN GOOCH.

Oct. 1, 1822.—21

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES' COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July 1st, 1822.—George Parks vs. the real estate of John Demmit, deceased....Petition for partition.—It appearing that Nancy Caudle, or her heirs, are not inhabitants of another state—Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that

INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 24.

The fast sailing ship Philip Ladd, Capt. Wheeler, arrived here on Sunday morning, in 39 days from Liverpool. Capt. W. has politely furnished London papers to the evening of the 7th, and Liverpool to the 9th ult. both inclusive, being 8 days later than our last advices.—*Beacon.*

THE GREEKS.

Our latest dates furnish the most animating accounts of the successes of the Greeks over their barbarous foe. An official report by the Admiralty of Hydra and Spezzia, dated 5th July, states the loss in the Turkish fleet at Scio, to be, the Admiral's Ship of 130 guns, blown up; three other Ships of the Line burnt and sunk, seven Frigates wrecked near Tschesme, and the greater part of their crew drowned, in consequence of a violent panic which seized upon the Turks. The Greeks had also captured 16 vessels out of the third expedition which sailed from Constantinople on the 4th of June, and the remainder were blockaded near Tschesme. A letter from respectable merchant at Vienna, dated 24th July, states, that the Greeks had carried Aria by storm, in addition to having taken the Castle of Athens, but that many of their best officers had fallen in the assault on the former. Only three important fortresses in the Morea remained in the hands of the Turks, and the whole of them had been treating for a surrender upon the same terms granted to the garrison of Napoli di Romania, but the Greeks overjoyed at the victory obtained over their fleet, refused a compliance.

No injury had been done to the crops by the wet weather in England, and they were so abundant as to produce a decline in price.

FRANCE.

The French papers state, that the King of Prussia is expected in Paris, and a very general opinion is entertained there, that arrangements have already been entered into with the French Government for the free passage of an Austrian and Prussian Army through France and Spain, and that extensive contracts have been made to supply them with hay and other requisites on their march. If this be correct, and it certainly agrees with the uncontradicted assertions made by the Left Side in the Chamber of Deputies, nothing could be more natural than that the Prussian Monarch should repair to Paris, in order to be within reach of his army, whilst the dangerous experiment of its passing through the exasperated people of France should be carried into effect. In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday evening, General Foy, in alluding to this report, said:

"You have been told of the Holy Alliance—the Holy Alliance! we only know it through the tributes which it has imposed upon us, through the injuries which it has inflicted upon our country! But should its soldiers once again appear on the national territory, should a third military occupation threaten us, all Frenchmen, soldiers or not soldiers, (the whole of the Left Side rising at once; "Yes all! all!") all France would rise and march united to exterminate them!" (Loud and reiterated applause on the Left.)

It is remarkable that the speech, of which the above formed the oration, though pronounced by General Foy, was in several passages applauded by the Centre, and heard throughout with great attention by the right, who did not oppose the motion that it be printed.

Accounts in the Paris journals from Madrid, dated the 18th ult. state, that the capital was perfectly tranquil, and the national militia, who were encamped in the Square of the Constitution, broke up and retired to their homes.

THE TURKS.

Accounts from Constantinople confirm the account of the death of the Captain Pacha, whose ship was blown up. The Russian troops have withdrawn from the Turkish frontier, so that all apprehensions of a war have for the present subsided. The Turkish fleet was gallantly attacked by 200 Greeks, and being destroyed, the victors have thus gained the dominion of that part of the sea. It will enable them to harass their foes most effectually, by cutting off supplies, and cooping them up in their blockaded ports.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

The Admiral of the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, who had effected a landing in Candia, has not long had cause to rejoice in his good fortune, for his fleet consisting of 53 vessels having been defeated by the Greeks, he has been forced to retire, with the loss of 600 men, leaving behind him many horses and military stores of every description. These are the effects which naturally result from the butchery of Scio. Every Greek arm is now raised against the barbarians, and the certainty that either success or death awaits them, has increased their determination, and added to their courage in executing all their undertakings.

PORTUGAL.

On the 14th of July the Portuguese Cortes laid an additional impost duty of 15 per cent. on British woollens. The British minister protested, but the Cortes

declined they were not convinced by his reasoning, although they wished to see all the diplomatic discussions which had taken place.

Before this affair is adjusted, general Dearborn, the ambassador from the U. S. will arrive at Lisbon, to form a commercial treaty.

The Cortes have directed a committee to draw up a project, on the basis that the executive power may be delegated to one or more persons in Brazil, but not to the Hereditary Prince.

The decree against the governor of Pernambuco, and the banishing certain individuals from Lisbon, was revoked.

By a recent estimate, Portugal is found to contain 3,019,400 souls.

BRAZIL.

The editor of the National Gazette says, "we learn that the Prince Royal in Brazil has proclaimed himself Emperor of Brazil, and that the official document has been received in Philadelphia."

CURACAO.

A correspondent, under date of 17th August, writes as follows: "The Spaniards appear to have declared open hostilities against our country. The brig Abacena, of New Orleans, arrived three days ago from Puerto Cabello, in ballast, a prize to the Hercules Spanish man of war—she is condemned—and reports that the Hercules has captured two other vessels: one from Philadelphia, the other from Baltimore. So far do they carry their hostility against the United States, that the Spanish frigate Leher, of 44 guns, recently at this port, had the impudence to declare, that she was bound on a cruise for the United States frigate Macedonian, which vessel is supposed to be in this vicinity. God grant she may fall in with her, and the Devil give her many airs. He will have his day lights knocked out before he is aware of it."—*N. Adv.*

PORTO RICO.

It appears by recent accounts received at this port, via St. Thomas, that the capture of the Spanish privateer Pancheta, by the Grampus, has excited the ire of his Donship, the Governor of Porto Rico, who, it is stated, has imprisoned all our citizens at that place, and laid an embargo on all our Merchant vessels. One would suppose from this occurrence, that the privateering system was the particular object of the care of this wrathful and disinterested governor.

If so, we can be at no loss to account for the number of the pirates, which continue to infest the West India seas. From the late proceedings in the British Parliament, it

seems, the English government, instead of taking measures to sweep the ocean of these free-booters, has entered into negotiations with Spain on the subject; in the expectation no doubt, that Ferdinand will do all that is necessary to cure the evil.

The specimen, which the governor of Porto Rico has given, of the disposition of the constituted authorities of Spain, to interfere and put down these robbers, evidently shows, that little or nothing, tending to the safety of commerce, is to be looked for from these negotiations. Something more substantial than paper must be made use of; and if those who have the control of these matters in the islands belonging to Spain, do not resort to efficient measures, but, on the contrary, openly protect the plunderers, it is incumbent on our government, without regard to the diplomatic policy of other nations, to act with promptness and vigor; and to employ force to exterminate this horde of robbers. The incalculable mischief done to our trade, imperiously calls for this, and the law of nations justifies the measure.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

LIMA.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Lieut. Weaver, of the Navy, arrived in this city on Friday last, from the Pacific, though not immediately from our squadron in that sea. He left Lima about the 25th of June, shortly before which a battle took place between the Royalists and a division of San Martin's army, in which the latter were decisively beaten, and nearly destroyed. No other event of importance had recently occurred.

Lieut. Weaver came over land from the Pacific to the Atlantic, across the Isthmus of Panama, which has become an interesting country from the possibility of an attempt, some time or other, being made to connect the two great oceans at that point, if the nature of the intervening land be found to admit the practicability of such a work. Lieut. W. represents the country, on the route which he came, as generally low and flat; and such an one, we should presume, as would render an inter-oceanic communication, by canal, between the rivers which fall into each sea, a work neither very difficult nor expensive. We did not see Lieut. W. ourselves during his stay in town, or our inquiries would have enabled us to give a more particular description of the Isthmus. Its general character, however, may be understood from the above, and from his denominating it as throughout an ague and fever country, of which he had good evidence, being detained some time on the road by the sickness.

INDIA.

Late advices from India state, that Sir Edward Hyde East, (formerly a reporter in the Court of King's Bench,) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, is about to depart for England; and that 12,000 rupees had been subscribed for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting his statue in the town-hall of Calcutta.

A new weekly paper, edited by a learned Hindoo, has been recently published in India, in the Bengalee language. It is the first attempt of the kind; but the first and second numbers were purchased with so much avidity, that both were out of print. The subjects on which they treated were the liberty of the native press, and the right of trial by jury. The title of the paper is as singular as its publication is novel. It is entitled 'Sungnau Cownmudi,' or the 'Moon of Intelligence.' The Sun and the Star are by no means uncommon titles; but this is the first instance we have known in which an editor has even impliedly admitted the existence of lunar influence as applied to himself, although the fraternity are often willing to acknowledge the very great extent to which it prevails over others.

[*Charleston Courier.*]

The London Courier, which has asked by what right any interference in the domestic concerns of the Turkish Empire could be attempted, and why the Turks should be more obnoxious to a crusade than any other European nation, has in a manner answered and refuted itself in the following remarks made in the number of the 29th July:

"Let us suppose France and England to unite with Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in demanding from the Porte the recognition of independence claimed by its revolted subjects. What would infallibly ensue? Long before a shot could be fired in support of this demand, there would be few surviving Greeks to accept their freedom, when obtained for them. The insulted pride and exasperated fanaticism of Mussulmen would prepare such a page of blood for future history, as could scarcely be paralleled in the annals of past massacre and slaughter."

This is saying in effect that it would be better for the Greeks to be all butchered piecemeal, than to risk the danger of giving them help.

TRADE WITH THE CANADAS.

Extract of a letter to a Merchant in this village, from an intelligent Merchant in Montreal, dated 22d August, 1822.

St. Lawrence, N. Y. Gazette.

"We yesterday received from Quebec, a copy of the bill before the British Parliament, for the union of these Provinces, and in which is incorporated the terms on which trade may be carried on with the United States. It is with much concern I have to state that under this new law, Ashes, Salted Provisions, Butter, Lard, &c. are totally excluded. Flour is admitted on paying a duty of five shillings sterling per barrel. Wheat, and all kinds of grain, admissible free of duty.

It is true that this act had not yet become a law, by our last accounts; but the bill had been once or twice read, without opposition, and little doubt remains but before this time it has received the royal sanction, and may be momently expected out. Under these circumstances it behoves you to hurry down all the ashes and other produce you have on hand for this place without delay. The price of ashes will no doubt advance in consequence of this unfortunate and unexpected news.

"The law is making a great sensation here. Some of our most intelligent merchants are of opinion that there is a mistake in that part of the law which excludes Ashes, and that the same will be discovered and rectified before its final passage thro' both houses of Parliament."

The Catholic population of Lower Canada in 1820, was 333,000; that of the city of Quebec, 14,000; and that of Montreal, 12,000; as the ratio of increase for several years past has been found to be one-twentieth per annum, it may therefore at present be considered as amounting to 360,000. The Protestant population will not exceed 40,000, so that the whole population of Lower Canada may be stated at 400,000 souls.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 16.

The British brig Iphigenia, Com. Sir R. Menas, may be hourly expected at this port from Jamaica and Havana. By this vessel the editors of the New-York Gazette have received, via Havana, Jamaican papers to the first ult. The Iphigenia arrived at Kingston on the 25th July from Sierra Leone, whence she sailed on the 26th of June. She was one of the fleet which captured a number of slave vessels on the Coast in the month of April last, an account of which was published in last Monday's Gazette. From the statement of this affair in the Jamaica Courant of the 26th July, it appears that one of the captured vessels (the Spanish schooner Yeaman) was upset and lost on her passage from the River to Sierra Leone for adjudication, and all on board, consisting of two officers, eight or ten seamen, and

380 slaves, perished. Another schooner, called the Vacas, when taken possession of, had a lighted match hanging over the spare magazine hatch, placed there by the crew before they jumped overboard to swim to the shore. It was providentially discovered by one of the Iphigenia's men, who put his hand under the burning wick, and removed it. She had a large quantity of powder on board, and if the match had taken effect, 525 slaves, together with the officers and men from the Iphigenia, would have been blown up.

A vessel arrived at Kingston on the 25th July, in eight days from Chagres. An embargo had been laid in that port upon all vessels, for the purpose of sending the troops, lately occupying the garrison of Quito, to the Havana.—*Gazette.*

From the New-York Sentinel, Sept. 17.

Health of the City.—It will be seen by a reference to the report of the Board of Health, that the accounts of yesterday are somewhat more gloomy than any that has preceded it. It will also be seen, that cases are reported as happening out of what is called the infected district, and which cannot by any possibility be traced to it. It is also manifest that cases of fever have occurred which have never been reported to the Board of Health. These circumstances united, are evidence that the disease is rapidly extending throughout the city.

The number of deaths of the prevailing fever, up to this day is 94. This is about half of all the cases reported. The other half may be supposed to have recovered; but as many of them were removed from the city as soon as they sickened, we have no authentic account of the termination of their complaint, and only ten or twelve recoveries are really known.—The sick generally die on the fourth day. It is the dreadful mortality of the disorder, and not the number of cases, which alarms our citizens. It is remarkable, however, that none of our watchmen have sickened, and this has given rise to a new theory respecting the infection. Formerly physicians said, avoid the infected city during the evening, night and morning, but you may freely enter it during the heat of noon; then it was supposed that the dense vapors which were fatal at night, were rarified and innocent through the day. While our watchmen have escaped, persons who have gone at mid-day to remove things have been infected, and it is now conjectured that the noxious atmosphere is of so heavy a nature, that it is harmless until acted on and expanded by the heat of the sun.

The New-Orleans Gazette of the 20th of August, says—"The city of New-Orleans was never more healthy at any season of the year than it is at present. The air is mild and pleasant, refreshed by frequent showers; and the lassitude produced by the heat of noon, is repaired by the coolness of the night and morning.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

Whilst the New-York Journals are teeming with discussions upon the question of the contagious character and the foreign and domestic origin of yellow fever, drawn from facts in that city, perhaps an examination of the sickness in our vessels of war, which from time to time have arrived this season, at different ports, from the West Indies, may present important illustrations on this subject. If we have been correctly informed, the disease on board the Hornet must have had a very remarkable origin. This vessel of war was absent from the United States less than thirty days. She had been completely fitted for sea, at the navy yard in Norfolk. She proceeded for Havana and laid there only three or four days. Having sprung one of her masts, or met with some disaster that required repairs, it was thought more prudent to return to Norfolk, than to remain in the West Indies for such a purpose. No unusual sick list was presented to the health officer on her arrival, and she was allowed to go to the Navy Yard for repairs. Captain Washington determined to clear out the lower hole as a mere matter of precaution. We have heretofore published, that out of 17 persons who were employed in this service, 14 were taken sick with the yellow fever; and 10 seaman and two officers had died at the last accounts. The hold, we understand, did not appear to be foul; but a fatal miasma had been generated there from some unaccountable cause, probably during her three days detention in the Havana. We hope some of the faculty will report distinctly upon this case.

DISTRESSING DROUGHT.

The following account of the distressing drought in the state of New York, is applicable, in its most melancholy features, to the middle states generally, we believe, but that it is to this neighbourhood we know too well.—*Nat. Intel.*

New-York, Sept. 9.

A gentleman who has been through the southern part of Ulster and the whole of Orange counties, informs us that the drought in that direction is distressing beyond any former experience. Vegetation is almost extinguished, and the many streams, rivulets and rivers, which coursed their way in a northerly direction,

to the Hudson, are literally dry. The Walkill, which is the great reservoir of the waters flowing from the Shawangunk mountains on the west, and a high range of lands of some ten or twelve miles on the east, no longer presents a volume of water, which has heretofore filled its channel; the bottom is bare, and the aquatic plants have died, and are in rapid decomposition. Farmers have to go miles for water for their families and for their stock, and the mills are so much overrun, (those of them which can do any business,) that the consumption of flour in the country is more than their supplies of water can accomplish. On the whole, the farmers in this luxuriant country labour under severe calamities; and their depression of spirits is in accordance with their blighted prospects.

Croup.—Dr. Reddelin, of Weismar, has communicated to the Royal Society at Gottingen the following successful treatment of Croup, after the usual remedies had been tried without effect: The patient was a female aged 19, who, on the third day after being seized with the Croup, was unable to swallow, had begun to rattle in the throat, and seemed approaching rapidly to dissolution. Dr. Reddelin insinuated, by means of a quill, a mixture of Spanish snuff and marocco into her nostrils; and after repeating this mixture a second time, it excited sneezing and vomiting; this occasioned the discharge of two long membranous cylinders from the trachea (wind-pipe) upon which the rattling immediately ceased, and the patient was rescued from instantaneous suffocation. One of the tubes, when split open, measured nine French lines in breadth; they were quite white, and bore a strong extension without injury to their fibrous texture.

Three or four hundred very large sized Water Melons, arrived here on Saturday last in the 'brig Hamlet,' from Philadelphia. They were laid in at 10 cents each, and sold readily at 50 cents; affording a much better profit than any other article of the cargo. This is but fair—in the early part of the season we supply our friends in the northern and middle states with this commodity, and they now reciprocate the favor, when the melon season is nearly over with us, by repaying us in kind.

The gigantic and well disciplined system of villainy has been detected and brought to light through the medium of the Post Office. A correspondence between the convicts in the Baltimore Penitentiary, and a number of persons in and out of the city, has for some time been carried on, by which means an organized system of counterfeiting and altering bank notes, was established in the Penitentiary. Thirteen plates, or rather parts of plates, of five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills, for altering genuine notes of low denominations, was found. The genuine notes were furnished by one of the deputy keepers, who is now in confinement, and whose detection was owing to the letters being intercepted at the Post Office, and the dies and plates being found in a bag, which was stowed away in the loft of one of the depots.

Four of the convicts were concerned in the transaction, one of whom cut the dies, and the other three were employed in disseminating the spurious notes, by letters, and receiving genuine ones in return. The notes that have been detected were principally on the Frederick County Bank. As measures are taking to develop this plot more fully, and to punish those who are known to be accomplices, we shall wait the issue of the investigation.

Balt. Morn. Chr. 31st ult.

Mr. Miner of the Village Record, says, 'Printers are so frequently called upon to publish advertisements under the pretence of serving the cause of humanity, and of giving public notice of matters of public utility, for which they receive nothing; that it operates as a heavy pull upon their equitable receipts:'—and verily he is correct. There are many who seem to imagine that the business in which they are engaged, or that their discoveries are of vast importance to the community, while the printer as they suppose, is really bound to aid them in the prosecution of the one, and of circulating a knowledge of the other, without any compensation. In other words, he is to be the servant of every one, who possesses an ordinary stock of presumption, though beggary to him should be the consequence of it.—*Alex. Herald.*

A young gentleman having occasion to ask a lady for the snuffers across the table, addressed her in the following emphatic and enamoured strain:—'Most beautiful, accomplished and charming lady, will your ladyship, by an unmerited and undeserved condescension from your infinite goodness, please to extend to your most obsequious, devoted, and very humble servant, that pair of ignipotent digests, that I may exasperate the excrements of this nocturnal cylindric luminary, in order that the resplendent brilliancy may dazzle the vision of our ocular optics more potently.'

From the Richmond Enquirer.
A curious spectacle.—The exhibition of Mr. Neal's rattlesnakes at the Eagle is too great a curiosity to be passed over. It is one of the most singular sights which we have ever witnessed.

Mr. Neal is a Frenchman; while in North-Carolina, he attempted to procure some rattlesnakes, for the purpose of making out a collection. But some of the observations and experiments he made, induced him to believe the possibility of taming this poisonous reptile; he finally made the trial, and has succeeded in a manner which is calculated to astonish every beholder. What is the process he employed, is unknown to us—he probably availed himself of the power, which a control over the appetite of the animal gives him—he dwells very much, too, on the charms of music; while inflamed by hunger, and irritated by the application of hot iron, the creature is soothed and softened by a slow and plaintive strain.

Mr. N. has two rattlesnakes—the male, which is 4 feet 8 inches long, has eight rattles to his tail, thus proving him to be 9 years old—he has had this snake 4 years. The female is much smaller, and has 5 rattles—she has been with him 33 months. So great is their docility, that he will take them up, after speaking a sort of jargon to them, and stroking down their backs, as if they were so many strings—he will make them crawl up his breast and face, caress and kiss him, coil around his neck, and while one of them is thus hanging around him, he will take up and exhibit the other. The perfect harmlessness of the reptile, and even attachment to its keeper, is astonishing. Meanwhile, Mr. N. is himself thoroughly at ease—completely self-possessed, diverting the spectator with the exhibition of his snakes, or instructing them by his explanations.

He says he has no fears himself; for independently of his command over the animal, he is satisfied he can cure the bite of it—of the remedy he makes no secret. Wash your mouth first with warm sweet oil, and then suck the wound—next, drink most copiously of the decoction of the snake root, until it operates as a strong emetic. This is the regimen he recommends—and which he believes to be infallible.

There is no deception practised upon you. He opens the mouth of the snake, and shows you his fangs. They are in the upper jaw alone—two on each side, and have the faculty of renewing themselves, in case they are drawn out by a violent blow; the fang is within the mouth, bent, sharpened, and sheathed, like the claw of a cat, and turned towards the throat; the orifice through which the poison is ejected, is a small groove on the upper side of the fang, between its point and upper curve; the poison bags lie at the roots of the fangs. But to remove all doubts of the poisonous qualities of these snakes being uninjured, Mr. N. proposes to have a public exhibition this week, when the snake will kill a young hare, by a slight stroke, and then immediately devour him.

Perhaps no one ever had so good an opportunity of studying the habits of the animal. His remarks will of course form a valuable addition to natural history. He is an intelligent man, and a memoir may be expected from him when he arrives in Europe. The male snake has just cast his skin, and the new one is most beautiful. The tail has a fine glossy black.—

Now if the above are the reasons,—the mighty reasons, that are to silence the thousand tongues in the West, which proclaim the grievous operation of our present Constitution on a great majority of the freemen of the State, we must exclaim, in borrowed language,

"O heav'n, in what a labyrinth are we led!"

"We could get out, but he detains the thread!"

Although the Editor of the Recorder stands forth the champion of a bad cause, to maintain the principles of which he is reduced to most desperate subterfuges, we did not expect he would so far lose

sight of the comity due between gentlemen of good breeding, in a controversy of a general nature, as to indulge in such coarse, invidious personalities as were contained in his paper of the 14th Sept. He may rest assured, that such jibes will not be countenanced by men of refined manners. It evinces, too, either a paucity of intellect, or a morbid imagination in a writer, to descend to jeering attempts at wit.

But here comes the Halifax Compiler,—with his "plot to destroy the Constitution," his "march of a western army," &c.—sputtering away, as usual.—Regardless of Dilworth, or Webster, or Murray, he jumbles together, "without form or comeliness," words, sentences, and ideas—

"Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous,—
"Falschoden is denizen'd, virtue is barbarous."

Now only hear him!—

"A Plot to destroy the Constitution!"

The Grand Jury of Rowan County has made a report of grievances; in which a concert of measures among the counties friendly to the call of a convention, is solicited. Governor Holmes has sworn to protect the Constitution—and no man in the State has more power to do so. Can he then, forgetting this important oath, sit with a quiet mind, when the destruction of this instrument is thus openly and daringly plotted by the malcontents of the west?

Copperas water is a cheap and certain destruction to bugs, which cannot be too generally known.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1822.

"Imprison'd fires in the close dungeons pent,
"Roar to get free, and struggle for a vent."

The Cape Fear Recorder has held a rod over our heads for three or four weeks past, because, forsooth, we "have again brought forward the subject of a Convention." From the formal and pompous manner in which the Editor of the Recorder announced his intention to reply to the remarks we made in the Western Carolinian of the 27th August, relative to a Convention, and to take in hand the presentation of our Grand Jury at August Court, we confess we did anticipate something more redoubtable than the Cape Fear Recorder ever yet could claim the gestation of. But, instead of attempting to show, by argument or reason, either the injustice of the cause in which the people of the West are now struggling, or the inexpediency of the measures they are pursuing to obtain their rights as freemen, the Editor of the Recorder, in his paper of the 14th Sept. has a column of the same hackneyed, fusty prattle he has a hundred times before repeated. Take the following as a specimen,—and, upon our word, it is a fair specimen:

"I hear arguments have, heretofore, been sufficiently refuted, and their deductions from them, clearly shown to be unfounded. In their paper of the 27th ultimo, we find, however, nearly the old jargon."

Again:—

"We know not the custom of the West," but we are certain that, as by the by, we are strongly of the opinion, under our present excellent constitution, that persons of that description would be ineligible. We would, therefore, recommend the prophets to rest quiet until the fulfilment of their predictions, and then they will certainly have a majority in the legislature—for when the "gloomy aspect" appears, our *sable* voters will have to procure "Western men" to represent them, who, no doubt, will stick to the text, from which the editors of the "Carolinian" have been so long "harping on." We would also recommend to the voters, that when the event happens, to apply, in the first instance, to the editors of the "Carolinian," for they would certainly then have one WHITE'S face to cheer the gloomy aspect."

Now if the above are the reasons,—the mighty reasons, that are to silence the thousand tongues in the West, which proclaim the grievous operation of our present Constitution on a great majority of the freemen of the State, we must exclaim, in borrowed language,

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Can he then, forgetting this important oath, sit with a quiet mind, when the destruction of this instrument is thus openly and daringly plotted by the malcontents of the west?

Gov. Holmes, we are certain, knows his duty as well as the Editor of the Compiler does; and we are sure he will do it, without instruction from such a source.

But the most effectual argument we can offer on the subject of a Convention, is from the people themselves. We have the satisfaction of publishing, this week, a representation of our political grievances from the Grand Jury of Burke county, similar to that of Wilkes and Rowan counties. However the Recorder may cavil at the Grand Jury's intermeddling with matters extraneous to their functions as Grand Jurymen, as independent freeholders they certainly have a right, in common with their other fellow-citizens, to remonstrate against any grievance under which they may conceive themselves suffering. We have yet no holy inquisition in our country, to muzzle the mouths of the people.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. BURKE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.....September Term, 1822.

The Grand Jury for the County of Burke, whilst discharging their functions in relation to the legal, moral and criminal inquisitions of the county, claim, in common with their fellow-citizens at large, the right of presenting any political grievances that are destructive of the first principles of the government under which they live. Believing, as they do, that all men are by nature free and equal, and that civil and political liberty is founded in a perfect equality of absolute and relative rights, they assume, as fundamental truths, 1st. That all power is vested in, and derived from, the people; 2d. That this people have a right to form a political compact, by which the government of the whole may be delegated to a few; 3d. That the powers and rights not expressly surrendered by the terms of that compact, are reserved to those from whom they were derived; 4th. That when those to whom the government of the people has been entrusted lose sight of the principles upon which it is founded, and cease to respect the conditions that determine the tenure of their trust, the people have a right to withdraw their confidence, and to alter or amend the political compact by which they were united together.

When, by a political eruption in the year 1776, we became severed from our mother country, and formed our present constitution, we still retained some vestiges of colonial government, and continued to be represented in general assembly by counties, without thoroughly investigating one of the principal causes of our dismemberment—the right of representation in Parliament. The people at that time assumed and exercised the right and power of governing themselves; and, by incorporating the Bill of Rights into their constitution, still retain those rights and powers:

At the adoption of the constitution of North-Carolina, the people had not entirely recovered from the hereditary and political phthisis that palsied the members of the English Constitution, in the shape of rotten and depopulated Boroughs.

This Grand Jury therefore present, as a grievance, the inequality of representation in this respect. The right and power of limiting the number of their delegates, either in convention or assembly, is inseparable from the right and power of choosing them. This Grand Jury, therefore, present as a grievance the multitudinous number of representatives in the General Assembly. They also present, as a serious grievance, the too frequent meeting of the General Assembly, believing that the multiplicity of laws originates from this source, and tends to enfeeble their operation. This Grand Jury are seriously impressed with the belief, that if we could reduce the number of our representatives one third, and limit the meeting of the Legislature to two years, instead of one, that the saving in the expenses of our government would, in the course of ten years, (without increasing the burthens of the people,) enable us to adopt a general system of internal improvement, highly useful and important to the country; among which, we consider the erection of public Schools as of primary consequence.

The Grand Jury of Burke county bear to point out in this short notice, the numerous defects that exist in the constitution of this State, or to enumerate the many political grievances under which they labour; but anxiously anticipate a cordial and active co-operation from their fellow citizens of the Western districts of North-Carolina, in the grand project of constitutional reform. They therefore recommend to the free citizens of Burke, to choose delegates from each captain's company, to meet at Morganton on the 1st day of October, for the purpose of adopting the most convenient and practicable plan for carrying their wishes into effect, on the great and necessary objects to which they have adverted.

RICHARD BIRD, Foreman.

Samuel P. Carson, Daniel Brown, Elisha E. Miller, Thomas Hemphill, Read Right, Philip Martin, Alfred Hartley, John Burgen, John Murphy, Berry Burnett, Hugh Connely, Benjamin Newland, Nimrod Elliott, George Hollaway, William Gibbs, James Murphy.

ORDINATION.

The Rev. Hugh Wilson was ordained on Saturday, the 14th of Sept. at Statesville, N. C. by the Presbytery of Concord, to the holy work of the Christian ministry. The Rev. J. M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg county, preached the ordination sermon, from Acts, 26, 18; and the Rev. James M'Fee, D. D. offered the consecrating prayer, and gave the charge.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Iredell county, and a son of the Rev. Dr. L. F. Wilson, who was for many years an able, devoted, and successful minister of the New Testament in this part of the Lord's vineyard. His memory is still dear to the churches which enjoyed his ministrations. Mr. Hugh Wilson received his classical and theological education at Princeton, and is destined to the mission among the Chickasaws, in the state of Mississippi, established by the Synod of South-Carolina and Georgia.

A variety of circumstances united to give this transaction peculiar interest and solemnity. It is the first ordination of a missionary to the unevangelized parts of the world, that has ever taken place in N. Carolina. The subject of foreign missions, which has for some years excited so much interest, engaged so many prayers and liberalities of the pious in its favor in almost every part of the Christian world, has not, unhappily till within a very short period, attracted much notice in this part of the country. A numerous, intelligent and highly respectable audience collected from the surrounding country, to the distances of 15 or 20 miles, to witness this solemn transaction. The meeting house, though comparatively large, could not accommodate near all the people. On this account, it was deemed expedient that the ordination should take place in a pleasant grove, in front of the meeting house, and only a very short distance from it.

All the exercises were able, appropriate and impressive. They did much credit to their respective authors. At their close, a solemnity so peculiar rested on the minds of the people, that we almost unconsciously exclaimed, "Surely God is in this place."

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered the next day, to about 250 professed friends of the Redeemer, in the presence of a much more numerous and equally attentive audience. Thirteen persons for the first time yielded obedience to the dying injunction of their divine Saviour, "Do this in remembrance of me." To many, we believe, it was a season of refreshment from the presence of our God. On Monday, after two more appropriate and impressive discourses, the people slowly and reluctantly separated. They seemed to say, by their silent tears and heavenly serenity, "It is good to be here."

This meeting, during the whole of its continuance, was distinguished by great propriety of conduct. It was truly delightful to witness so numerous an assembly listening for five or six hours at a time, with only a few minutes intercession, to the exhibition of divine truth, and not discover impatience on account of the length of the religious services. O that there may be many similar meetings in this part of the Lord's vineyard!

Mr. Wilson and his wife, we understand, will leave this region early in Oct. for the field of his future labours. In Tennessee, he is to be joined by a sister. Several subscription papers are in circulation to raise money for the support of the mission for which Mr. W. is designed. We doubt not but a considerable sum will be collected in this vicinity for this benevolent object. How much better to employ a small part of our property in sending the blessings of Christianity and civilization to the Indians, than to expend millions in exterminating them! In this respect, the general Government is, in our opinion, acting the part of wise statesmen, and distinguished philanthropists.

COMMUNICATED.

Statesville, Sept. 21, 1822.

The Legislature of Mississippi have fixed the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Persons who loan money, however, may recover 10 per cent. if the borrower contracts to pay it.

Fourteen of the largest vessels that sail the lakes, were safely moored in Buffalo harbor, Lake Erie, on the 5th August. It was a truly gratifying spectacle, says the Buffalo Journal, and is indicative of the rapidly increasing commerce of these waters.

Edmund Law, Esq. formerly of Washington city, has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Florida, territorial Judge for the Eastern division of the territory.

Edward Coles, formerly of Virginia, is elected Governor of the state of Illinois, by a majority of 500 votes over his opponent, Gen. Phillips.

Daniel P. Cook, the present member from Illinois, is elected to the 18th Congress, by a majority of near 1000 votes over his competitor, Mr. M'Lean.

Messrs. Eddy and Durfee, the present members from Rhode-Island, have been re-elected to Congress without opposition.—*Nat. Intel.*

MARRIED,

In Rutherford, on Tuesday, the 24th Sept. by the Rev. H. M. Kerr, Mr. Jesse U. Grove to Miss Margaret Long, both of that county.

DIED,

Near Lincolnton, on the evening of the 24th ult. Mrs. Jane Sumney, consort of George Sumney. She has left an affectionate husband, and one small infant, to lament their irreparable loss.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, Ann Eliza, the daughter of Joseph Gales, sen. after a painful illness of five weeks. Cut off in the prime of her days, and in the practise of every duty, she died lamented, as she lived beloved. The Editors of this paper cannot pen the eulogy of the deceased, for it would not become them to say all they feel. Her family and the friends who best knew her virtues, will most regret her premature death.—*Raleigh Register.*

In Dublin, Georgia, on the 14th inst. Mr. John B. Hines, one of the editors of the Georgia Journal, and formerly of Raleigh.

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Goods and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

Dr. ASA M'KINLEY,

INFORMS the citizens of Concord, and its vicinity, that he has located himself in the town of Concord, at Mr. Henry Williams', as Physician. Any calls that may be made in his professional line of business, will be promptly attended to.

3wt'24 Oct. 3, 1822.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. Oct. 1, 1822.

WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, William Atkinson, Louisa Alexander, David Allen, B.—David Bradford, Andrew Bostian, Joshua Baker, Daniel Burdick, Herum Brown, C.—William T. Cowles, John Con, Erastus or John Case, E.—John Eddleman, Joshua Elligood, Elizabeth Ette, F.—Frederick Freesland, Alexander Ferguson, G.—Susanah Glover, William Glover, H.—Joseph Howell, Levi Huyett, Mr. Harris, (Taylor) Samuel Harris, Thomas Hope 2, Jacob Hagler, Thompson H., Webb Hart, Archibald Houston, William Hunt, J.—Elizabeth Johnson, K.—Francis Kirkpatrick, Samuel Killough, Col. D. Kerr, L.—Geo. Litaker, Christopher Lister, James Lamb, M.—Joseph M'Kinley, Paul Misenheimer, Mathias Mitchell, John M'Clary, Nathaniel Monteith, Christopher Melker, James M'Clary, John Means, John Mullens, O.—Daniel Oudy, P.—Phifer & M'Fee 2, John Pharr, Peter Pleas, Daniel Prokes, Nathan Phillips, R.—Henry Rosamond, Hugh Ross, Philip Rumble, Seth Rogers, Peter Rumble, Francis Ross, S.—Elizabeth Spain, Satterwhite & Travis, Martin Stough, Philip Shive, Asa Smith, Jonathan Smith, John Stanford, V.—Alfred Venison, W.—Rev. John M. Wilson, Mary Wilie, Paul Walter, James West, Y.—John Yow.

D. STORKE, A. P. M.

State of North-Carolina.

The Mesh! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.



FROM THE KENTUCKY ADVERTISER.

COLUMBIA'S PLAINT.

Our heroes of old are fast fading away,
With the glory and honor of patriots tried;
And the Brave, who succeed them, but live for
a day,
Then die in the bloom of their laurels and pride.
The few of the worthies of Washington's days,
Who remain in the land which their bravery
blest,
Are indeed but a few!—and each morrow conveys
A Statesman or Warrior to glory and rest!

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

A man who saw his son, quite handy,
Toss of a glass of raw French Brandy.
Said, "Neddy, you should not do so,
For liquor is your greatest foe."
But we are taught to love our foes,
Quoth Ned: so Father, here it goes.

DESCRIPTION OF A DANDY.

[BY A LADY.]

A Dandy's a thing without meaning or worth,
Unlike any creature that moves upon earth;
A Fungus, unknown to philosophy's eye,
It seems to exist, but we cannot tell why.
Of no species a part—neither fish, flesh nor fowl,
And shun'd by mankind, as the birds shun the
owl;
A thing, which of value no mortal can render,
Made up by a tailor, without any gender,
Of belts and of bandages, buckram and tape,
And in all points, but sense, like a monkey or ape;
And yet such poor nothings with apesto compare,
Is an act of injustice to brutes, I declare;
For apes have reflection, and useful the ass,
But a Dandy can only reflect in his glass.
Then heed not these Dandies, dear ladies I pray,
For should you approach one, 'twould faint quite
away.
We have heard of a Buck, Macaroni, and Shark;
But a Dandy, poor thing, was unknown in the ark,
For Noah had never endeavored to save
A thing of no use from the deluge's wave.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Struck with the force of the following chapter on the employment of time, and the independence of happiness on riches, we give it, unconnected with the name of the elegant author, that it may be read without prejudice.

HAPPINESS.

It is vain to say that the table of wealth is more delicate than that of mediocrity. When the labourer is well fed, he is content. The different cookery of different people proves that good cheer is that to which we have been accustomed.*†

There are then ten or twelve hours in the day, in which all men, able to procure the necessities of life, may be equally happy. With regard to the ten or twelve remaining hours, that is to say, those that separate a rising want from one that is gratified, who can doubt that men do not then enjoy the same felicity, if they commonly make the same use of them, and if all devote them to labour, that is, in the acquisition of money sufficient to supply their wants? Now the postillion who rides, the carter who drives, and the clerk who engrosses, all in their several ranks, propose the same end; they must, therefore, in this sense, employ their time in the same manner.

But it will be said, is it the same with the opulent idler? His riches furnish him, without labour, with all he wants. I allow it. But is he therefore more happy? No. Nature does not multiply in his favour the wants of hunger, love, &c. But does not the opulent man fill up in a manner more agreeable the interval that separates a gratified want from one that is rising? I doubt it.

* This saying brings to my mind that of a French cook. He was in England where he saw every thing dressed with butter sauce. What! says he, in this country where they count a hundred different religions, have they only one sauce for all their meats? France for me; there we have only one religion, but in return there is no meat that we do not eat with a hundred different sorts of sauce.

† Hear Bethel's sermons, one not vers'd in schools,

But strong in sense and wise without the rules,
Go work, hunt, exercise, (he thus began.)

Then scorn a homely dinner, if you can;
If their plain bread and milk will do thefeat,
The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat.

POET'S IMITATION OF HORACE.

It is, in fact, on the more or less happy employment of these ten or twelve hours, that principally depends the happiness or misery of the greatest part of mankind.

The artisan is doubtless subject to labour, and so is the idle opulent to discontent: and which of these two evils are the greatest?

If labour be generally regarded as an evil, it is because in most governments the necessities of life are not to be had without excessive labour; from whence the very idea of labour constantly excites that of pain.

Labour, however, is not pain in itself. Habit renders it easy; and when it is pursued without remarkable fatigue, it is in itself an advantage. How many artisans are there who when rich still continue their occupations, and quit them not without regret, when age obliges them to it. There is nothing that habit does not render agreeable.

In the exercise of their employments, their professions, their talents, the magistrate who judges, the smith who forges, and the messenger who runs, the poet and musician who compose, all taste nearly the same pleasure, and in their several occupations equally find means to avoid that natural evil, discontent.

The busy man is the happy man.—To prove this, I distinguish two sorts of pleasures. The one are the *pleasures of the senses*. These are founded on corporeal wants, are enjoyed by all conditions of men, and at the time of enjoyment all are equally happy.—But those pleasures are of short duration.

The others are the *pleasures of expectation*. Among these I reckon all the means of procuring corporal pleasures; these means are by expectation always converted into real pleasures. When a joiner takes up his plane, what does he experience? All the pleasures of expectation annexed to the payment for his work. Now these pleasures are not experienced by the opulent man, who finds in his money, without labour, an exchange for all the objects of his desires. He has nothing to do to procure them, and is so much the more subject to discontent. He is therefore always uneasy, always in motion, continually rolling about in his carriage, like the squirrel in his cage, to get rid of his disgust.

To be happy, the idle opulent is forced to wait, till nature excites in him some fresh desire. It is therefore the disgust of idleness, that in him fills up the interval between a gratified and a rising want. But in the artisan it is labour, which affording him the means of providing for his wants and his amusements, becomes thereby agreeable.

The wealthy idler experiences a thousand instances of discontent, while the labouring man enjoys the continual pleasure of fresh expectations.

Labour, when it is moderate, is in general the most happy method of employing our time, when we have no want to gratify, and do not enjoy any of the pleasures of the senses, of all others doubtless the most poignant, and least durable.

How many agreeable sensations are unknown to him whom no want obliges to think! Do my immense riches secure me all the pleasures that the poor desire, but cannot obtain without much labour? I give myself up to indolence. I wait, as I just now said, with impatience, till nature shall awake in me some new desire; and while I wait, am discontented and unhappy. It is not so with the man of business. When the idea of labour, and of the money with which it is required, are associated in the memory with the idea of happiness, the labour itself becomes a pleasure. Each stroke of the axe brings to the workman's mind the pleasure that the money he is to receive for his day's labour will procure him.

In general, every useful occupation fills up, in the most agreeable manner, the interval that separates a gratified from a rising want; that is, the ten or twelve hours of the day, when we most envy the indolence of the rich, and think they enjoy superior happiness. The pleasure with which the carter puts his team to the cart, and the tradesman opens his chest, and his journal, is a proof of this truth.

Employment gives pleasure to every moment, but is unknown to the great and idle opulent. The measure of our wealth, whatever prejudice may think, is not therefore the measure of our happiness. Consequently, in every condition, where, as I have said, a man can, by moderate labour, provide for all his wants, is above indigence, and not exposed to the discontent of the idly rich, he is nearly as happy as he can be.

Men, therefore, without being equal in riches and power, may be equal in

happiness. Whence comes it, then, that kingdoms are peopled with none but the unfortunate?

ETYMOLOGY.

Is a very amusing science. To pursue the *sound* requires no learning, and there have been so many derivations of names and things, which have no relation to *sense*, that any body may become an etymologist.

Lord Coke says that *money* is derived from *moneo*, (to admonish) because it admonisheth its possessor to make a good use of it.—Now this, in our humble opinion, is contrary to fact, for he who possesses most money attends least to admonition.

Some of Swift's etymologies were very excellent, as far as the sound could convey the sense. *Bucephalus*, says he, the horse of Alexander, was so christened from the number of *busy fellows* employed about him as grooms. But his derivation of the word *Balaam*, is still better.—The man whom the Jews called *Balaam* was a shepherd, who by often crying *be* to his *lambs* was therefore called *Balaam*.

Every body is acquainted with Horne Tooke's learned etymology of King *Pepin*. He derives it from the Greek word *Osper*! as thus—*Osper, Eper, Oper, Diaper, Napkin, Nipkin, Pipkin, Pippin-king, King Pepin.* The ridiculous is here well sustained. But this probably is not as clear to the general reader as the name of Mr. Fox being derived from a *rainy day*! As thus—*Rainy day, rain a little, rain much, rain hard, reynard, Fox.* These derivations, it must be confessed, run along the margin of the tongue perfectly smooth and free, and are as traceable as *Isaac*, which signifies, *he smiled*; but certain learned men have derived it from *eyes-ache*, because the Talmudists report that he had a pain in his eyes.

The two following are rather more abstruse:

Bumper.—The origin of the word *bumper* is from *au bon pere*; for when the English were good Catholics, and not as they now are, heretics, they usually drank the Pope's health in a full glass, every day after dinner—*au bon pere*—to our good father.

A Horse-laugh.—A *horse-laugh* is certainly a corruption from a *horse-laugh*, (perhaps such a one as that of Erasmus, at a stupid book, which cured him of his distemper,) and doubtless had its origin from one who had a very rough voice, or a violent cold. Still there is not in all cases, any chance of coming to a precise decision, because we have, in the vegetable world, the *horse-chesnut*, the *horse-walnut*, and the *horse-radish*. In the animal world, the *horse-muscle*, *horse-emmet*, (*formica leo*) *horse-crab*, and (with great submission) a *horse-godmother*, signifying a tall, bony, coarse, vulgar woman, who would possibly make some particular gentlemen as *sick as a horse* to look at, although they never saw a horse sick—nor did we.

[Charleston City Gazette.]

CORONATION OATH.

Many of our readers, no doubt, would be glad to see the form of the oath that was administered to the powerful George IV. upon his being crowned King of Great Britain, (France) Ireland, Scotland, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c. To gratify curiosity, we have copied it from a late London paper, and present it as follows:

Pet. Republican.

Sermon being ended, the King uncovers his head, and the Archbishop repairs to his Majesty, and asks him—

• Sir, are you willing to take the oath usually taken by your predecessors?

And the King answers, 'I am willing.'

Then the Archbishop administers these questions;—to which the King, (having a book in his hand) answered as followeth:

Archb. Sir, will you grant and keep, and by your oath confirm to the people of England, the laws and customs to them granted by the Kings of England, your lawful and religious predecessors; and namely, the laws, and customs, and franchises granted to the

clergy by the glorious King, St. Edward, your predecessor, according to the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, established in this kingdom, and agreeing to the prerogative of the Kings thereof, and the ancient custom of this realm?

King. I grant and promise to keep them.

Archb. Sir, will you keep peace and godly agreement entirely, according to your power, to the holy church, the clergy and the people?

King. I will keep it.

Archb. Sir, will you to your power, cause law, justice, and discretion, in mercy and truth, to be executed in all your judgments?

King. I will.

Archb. Sir, will you grant to hold and keep the rightful customs which the commonality of this kingdom have? And will you defend and uphold them to the honor of God, so much as in you lieith?

King. I grant and promise so to do.

Then the petition or request of the Bishops to the King is, by one of that sacred order, with a clear voice, in the name of the rest standing by:

"Our Lord, we beseech you to pardon us, and to grant and to preserve unto us, and the churches committed to our charge, all canonical privileges, and due law and justice; and that you will protect and defend us, as every good king in his kingdom ought, to be the protector and defender of the Bishops and churches under their government."

The King answers, "With a willing and devout heart, I promise and grant you my pardon; and that I will preserve and maintain to you, and the churches committed to your charge, all privileges, and due law and justice; and that I will be your protector and defender to my utmost power, by the assistance of God, as every good king in his kingdom ought, in right to protect and defend the Bishops and churches under their government."

Then the King rises from his chair, and being attended by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and supported by the two bishops, and the sword of State carried before him, he goes to the altar, and laying his hand upon the Evangelists, takes the oath following: "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God, and the contents of this book," and then kisses the book.

HYPPOCHONDRIA.

A gentleman who had for a long time fancied himself dying of a liver complaint, was advised by Dr. Crawford of Baltimore, to make an excursion into the state of Ohio. After travelling about three months, he returned home apparently in good health; but upon receiving information of the death of a twin brother, who had actually died of a scirrhus liver, he immediately staggered, and falling down, cried out that he was a dead man; and had, as he expected, died of a liver complaint. Dr. Crawford being sent for, immediately attended, and on being informed of the notion which had seized the hypochondriac, immediately exclaimed, "O yes, the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable his liver was the death of him. However, to ascertain the fact, I will hasten to cut him open before putrefaction takes place." He called for a carving knife, and whetting it as a butcher would open a dead calf, he stepped to him, and began to open his waistcoat. The hypochondriac became so horribly frightened, that he leaped up with the agility of a rabbit, and crying out "Murder, murder, murder!" ran off with a speed that would have defied a score of doctors to catch him. After running a considerable distance until he was almost exhausted, he halted, and not finding the doctor at his heels, soon became composed. From that period, this gentleman was never known to complain of his liver; nor had he, for more than twenty years afterwards, any symptoms of this disease.

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From the American (Del.) Watchman.

SPITTING.

This habit is sometimes the result of disease, but more frequently the consequence of neglect in early education, or coarseness of mind. My brother George, indulging himself in the fashionable practice of cigar smoking, began to spit about the house—As soon as my mother observed it, she remarked to him: "My dear George, I have had much experience in the world, and I have always perceived that those persons who allowed themselves to get into indelicate and dirty practices, very soon fell away from mental purity, and if you cannot smoke without spitting about the house, I entreat you to banish the cigar." George felt the full force of the rebuke—the cigar vanished, and no more filthy spitting was seen.

Some persons, who think themselves gentlemen, need a rebuke more severe than George received. I endeavor to keep my house neat and clean—but while two of my gentlemen visitors continue their bad habits, I shall not succeed. One of them frequently spits on my carpet; and the other, in less than an hour, will make a shop floor disgusting scene.

NEW-YORK.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A season of calamity and alarm is one that is very propitious to schemers of all sorts and quacks of every kind. Recipes and preventive prescriptions for yellow fever are now offered in abundance to the people of New-York, all of an infallible efficacy; but the following notice outdoor all others in its sweeping good advice and promised benefits. JOHN EDWARDS, it seems, is of the Society of Friends, and one may suspect him or some of his intimates of being the owners of land or town, whither he advises the people to spread themselves.

"Divine Providence has wisely formed York Island a suitable harbor for ships having sufficient depth of water on each side of it for the reception of ships of all sizes that may be wanted for any mercantile business; but it is much to be lamented that a covetous disposition in the people, and a want of faith in God, has caused them to huddle themselves in heaps on one end of the Island, where they are continually robbing the sea of bounds, and act as if there was no more land in America, for they are continually building their houses in the water instead of spreading themselves on the Island. I